

1-1936

WHOLE ISSUE *Nebraska Bird Review* (January 1936) 4(1)

Follow this and additional works at: <http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/nebbirdrev>



Part of the [Poultry or Avian Science Commons](#), and the [Zoology Commons](#)

"WHOLE ISSUE *Nebraska Bird Review* (January 1936) 4(1)" (1936). *Nebraska Bird Review*. 684.
<http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/nebbirdrev/684>

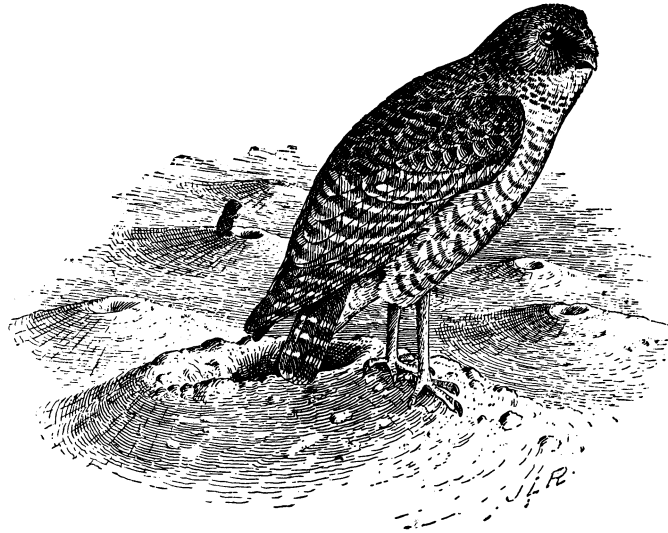
This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Nebraska Ornithologists' Union at DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln. It has been accepted for inclusion in Nebraska Bird Review by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln.

VOLUME IV

JANUARY, 1936

NUMBER 1

THE NEBRASKA BIRD REVIEW



A Review of Nebraska Ornithology

Published by the
NEBRASKA ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION
Lincoln, Nebraska

THE NEBRASKA BIRD REVIEW

A Review of Nebraska Ornithology

Published quarterly, in January, April, July and October by the Nebraska Ornithologists' Union, as its official journal, at Lincoln, Nebraska, U. S. A.

Sent free as issued to all members of the N. O. U. who are not in arrears for dues (one dollar a year). Subscriptions taken from non-members, libraries and institutions at one dollar a year in the United States, and at one dollar and twenty-five cents a year in all other countries, payable in advance. Single numbers twenty-five cents each. All dues and subscriptions should be remitted to the Secretary-Treasurer.

Edited by Myron H. Swenk, 1410 North Thirty-seventh Street, Lincoln, Nebraska. Articles or notes for publication should be in the hands of the Editor by the first day of the month of publication.

OFFICERS OF THE NEBRASKA ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION FOR 1935-36

President.....L. M. Gates, 5234 Adams Street, Lincoln, Nebr.
Vice-President...Mrs. H. C. Johnston, 856 Idaho Street, Superior, Nebr.
Secretary-Treasurer.....Myron H. Swenk, Lincoln, Nebr.

C O N T E N T S

	<i>Page</i>
Our Bird Neighbors. By Dr. Solon R. Towne.....	3
General Notes	7
Editorial Page	11
The 1935 Migration Season.....	13
Christmas and New Year's Day Censuses.....	19
Here and There With the N. O. U. Members.....	22
In Memoriam	23
Announcement	23
Advertisement	24

Actual date of publication, January 28, 1936

THE NEBRASKA BIRD REVIEW

A Review of Nebraska Ornithology

Published by the Nebraska Ornithologists' Union

VOLUME IV

JANUARY, 1936

NUMBER 1

OUR BIRD NEIGHBORS

By DR. SOLON R. TOWNE*

The drift of modern civilization toward outdoor life is a normal and health-giving movement. In choice of methods for enjoying God's out of doors none could be more delightful nor more adaptable to individual powers and tastes than the study of our bird neighbors. Nothing so surely shows up the character in man as the way he takes of getting his "fun". His companion may be man, woman, horse, gun, dog, automobile, or book, expensive or trivial. The greatest enjoyment may come with little outlay, or from sources both natural and right at hand, and yet be perennial. Results may come in a manner unimaginable until a way has been tried. In bird study, a field glass, always a convenience, is at first a great time saver. A camera is a great delight, yet makes demands for skill and endless patience.

A few of our birds, as the Common Redpoll, Tree Sparrow and Red Crossbill, are winter visitors only. A Christmas or New Years bird census at Omaha would ordinarily show a few Eastern Bob-whites, a Northern Yellow-shafted Flicker, one or two Eastern Hairy Woodpeckers, several Northern Downy Woodpeckers, ten to twenty Prairie Horned Larks, forty or fifty Black-capped Chickadees, six or eight Eastern White-breasted Nuthatches, two or three Eastern Brown Creepers, an Eastern Robin (if you are among the hills north of Florence), a pair of Eastern Cardinals, a flock of Eastern Purple Finches, a few American Goldfinches and Northern Pine Siskins, possibly a few Common Redpolls, fifteen or twenty Eastern Slate-colored Juncos and a small flock or two of Tree Sparrows. One seldom sees the Snow Bunting, and far less often the Evening Grosbeak, but both of these species were rather common this last season (winter of 1910-11), more so than for twenty-five years past.

One's interest kindles upon seeing Tree Sparrows and Prairie Horned Larks flit from weed tuft to weed tuft, and on lighting bring down with their weight each weed to the ground or snow, and scatter the seeds as the weed tips or snaps back to an erect position. The Horned Larks are with us year in and year out. No other bird is both so common and to me so attractive. In 1909 a flock of about 200 was about, and in 1910 we saw a flock of fifty of these birds feeding upon weed seeds on the snow. With the thermometer below zero one hears their twitter, always near the hill top, as I did for years near our School for the Deaf. The

*This article is abstracted from some rather extended notes made in the summer of 1911 by the late Dr. Towne, in preparation for a newspaper interview on the subject cited, and kindly furnished by Dr. Towne's daughters, the Misses Jessie M. and Mary A. Towne.—Ed.

last day of March, I stumbled upon a fledgling Horned Lark, nearly ready to fly, at Fifty-first and Izard Streets, in Dundee. And today (early July, 1911), with the thermometer at 100°, I have again had its young, not yet able to fly, in my own hand. At Holdrege, Nebraska, one twilight night, a Horned Lark repeated its soft twitter for twenty minutes by the watch, some 300 feet above me, hanging upon a slight breeze; finally, with closed wings, he shot to the earth fifty feet away from me.

In the winter also, mice and shrews become the food of the hawks and owls. Two pairs of Marsh Hawks, through most of the cold season in 1910-11, covered miles of territory just west of Dundee. Every day toward nightfall they searched it over, flying a few feet above the ground. A farmer near by little understood their value and could not resist a shot. Most hawks of these parts are not injurious, but quite the contrary. Smaller winter birds may be encouraged about the place, by the hanging of suet, bones or pork rind to some convenient tree. For seed eaters, chaff from the stable or millet seed may be placed upon a conspicuous bare spot, or upon a shelf, protected during the strong winds and having a rim around the edge. English House Sparrows will avoid a swinging shelf. They will be driven somewhat permanently away by firing Roman candles among them late in the evening for a few times. They are often a great nuisance upon lawns and piazza, but will leave if their nest is disturbed persistently.

Eastern Bob-whites are said to enjoy cowpeas. A farmer who knows their value can well afford a small patch of cowpeas as an attraction. At Elmwood Park two years since, a flock of some thirty Bob-whites was about. But in the short open season the hunters took them all. None have been heard since. The gun is still too carelessly and commonly used.

Some shiny day in February the Black-capped Chickadee declares in two clear musical notes, heard sometimes far away, that it is the "Phoebe". But Eastern Phoebes never have such a clear whistle, as theirs is a reedy pipe, seldom heard before the last of March. By February 15, on a south wind an Eastern Robin may fly into town, or come down from the deep valleys north of Florence, often its winter quarters. The "pretty Bluebird" is nearly as early, but does not announce its name as above quoted until decidedly warm days. Both were heard at Hillaire on March 2, 1911. Soon the Eastern Cardinal, too, begins its music, so largely made up of slides up or down the scale. And the handsome fellow in black and white, with broad sides of buff, scratching so vigorously among the old leaves, is the Red-eyed Eastern Towhee, or "Chewink", calling his name. March 24, 1903, March 16, 1905, March 23, 1907, and March 25, 1908, are some of my first spring records for this species.

The same week for three successive years has come the Eastern Fox Sparrow, another leaf scratcher. The Northern Yellow-shafted Flicker screams his joy to all within a mile. He saves his soft entreating "*fl-icker, fl-icker*" for the lady to whom he bows and bows at nesting time. And then off they go for a roundabout flight of ten minutes without a stop. In March the Harris Sparrow, our most tuneful bird, arrives. Taking the key note, he follows exactly his scale, "one-three-five-five-five", slowly and over and over again. He may take two or four below, six or eight above. In the cold or wet one may hear a very slow quavering note, a tremolo. It is a bunch of Harris Sparrows gathering near us, early in May at dusk, doing a fine slumber song and allowing us to approach within thirty feet. By May 10, they have gone north. Our twenty or more other sparrows follow on through April and May, only five remaining to nest.

The Tree Sparrow, a winter resident, hurries north in March. At Ewing, Nebraska, ten years ago, I rose early to find a five-acre weed patch filled with them. Such a chattering as those thousands made! With two white wing bars and a rufous cap they were quite natty, and their single song was quite sweet. But the Song Sparrow, "everybody's darling", easily leads the sparrow choir. Not all are equally good. I recall one heard ten years since at the Illinois Central bridge that reached my ideal—like those of the 1850's in Vermont. Its song is described as "*Doan! Doan! Doan! Put the Kittle on, put the Kittle on*". The first three notes are loud and strong, on the same key, and the rest is indescribably intricate. It has a half dozen songs in its repertoire, so is never tiresome. Two others belong in the choir. One is the "Peabody bird", since its song is interpreted "*Old Man Peabody-Peabody-Peabody*", often chanted in an April rain, but the notes carrying only a short distance. It has two clear white stripes over its head and a diamond under the chin. The sparrows are favorites with me, but "Peabody" is one of the nicest. Our Lark Sparrow joins the choir.

Another choice family of about twenty-five species, mostly migrants, showing great variety in color, some very handsome, is the warbler family. A few species remain about Omaha for nesting. One would rarely note more than two-thirds of the migrant species in any one season. The writer had a rich experience in 1909 with the Magnolia Warbler, in the marshy thicket north of Happy Hollow pond. Their songs, though not much in themselves, aid much in identification. The American Redstart often lures one on for a rare warbler, which he is not. But he is brilliant in black and orange; Princeton colors, are they not? Our birds of most brilliant plumage are often best known, as the Eastern Cardinal, now quite common along the Missouri River. The Scarlet Tanager, with its black wings and tail is much less known, but is just as brilliant. Its song reminds one of that of the Eastern Robin, but has a buzz with it that tells you it is coming, long before you see it. The male Indigo Bunting is just the deepest blue possible. The Cedar Waxwing or "cherry-bird" or "polite bird", is most exquisitely finished in bronze, with a yellow band across the tail, and passes food to its neighbor. Our family once witnessed this polite act. Berries of mountain ash were the food, and two waxwings passed them forward and back several times before final disposal. The Baltimore Oriole, also in orange and black, the colors of Lord Baltimore, is a beautiful fellow with a rich voice that it never hesitates to use. The Bullock Oriole, as seen by me at Ives, Nebraska, ten years ago, is, I believe, even handsomer. These birds both have another accomplishment. They are fine weavers. Their nest hangs like a bag from almost the terminal twigs.

Of fine singers we have plenty. The Mockingbird very rarely nests here. I studied one for a week five years ago, and could not feel certain of it until one day it hopped to a shrub and just "showed" me, with a fine song such as no other bird could do. At Alma, Nebraska, in an hour I heard the songs of twenty-two other birds imitated in the song of the Western Mockingbird. The Wood Thrush is superior, not only in the flute-like quality of its tones, but because of a certain demeanor, with a pause between its measures that denotes dignity and quality. The Brown Thrasher that so frequently flits from the country road at one's approach, when seated at the highest treetop entertains well with a strong, varied, yet agreeable repertoire, and is somewhat of a mocker also. The Catbird has a similar song, but more rapid, even ecstatic. His best is given early in the morning. Superior in quality and power to any other song known, even the world over, is that of our Western Meadowlark. Within four walls its notes would be piercing; outside they are often heard a mile, but are rich and musical. One song of the many on its repertoire may be sung for awhile, with long pauses, and then

another taken up. It is an early arrival. March 11 is the date for 1911. We in Nebraska get months of its world-famed song. East of the Mississippi River its place is taken by the Eastern Meadowlark, whose song is not in the same class. The superiority of the Western Meadowlark consists largely in the rich flute-like quality of its song, but partly in its vigor and expression.

The greatest clown of all bird life—the Yellow-breasted Chat—abounds here. The East Omaha region was formerly better for them than now. Much of the timber has been removed. A bird house of even a plain brown box, cut into rooms 8x8 inches, with a broad piazza about, and on a pole fifteen feet high, for years attracted that prettiest member of the swallow family—the Purple Martin—in the rear of Twenty-sixth and Farnam Streets, and they were a delight. At the rear of our City Hall are some of them yearly, and also at our School for the Deaf. While they come (rarely) to our boxes at Hillaire, they have not yet nested. The Barn Swallow, with the real swallow tail, prefers the inside of a barn or shed; the Cliff Swallow the outside or eaves. On cliffs south of Oshkosh, Nebraska, along the North Platte River, I saw hundreds of the clay bottle-like nests of this species, homes of real cliff-dwellers, plastered upon the nearly perpendicular cliff up for a hundred feet or so. Each bottle is made of lumps of clay built over and out from the nest, which is entered through the projecting neck of the bottle.

My first sight of an Eastern Cardinal was while awaiting a train at Humboldt; of the Arkansas Kingbird, at McCook; of Bobolinks, along the railway from Norfolk to Verdigre; of the beautiful Bullock Oriole, at Ives; of the Northern Shrike, hanging its meat, at Benkelman; of a Black-crowned Night Heronry, at Wayne; and of the repeated rising of the Lark Bunting, along the "high line" west from Beatrice, as our freight train rumbled slowly along. The strange dance of three Northern Blue Jays was seen by the whole family for twenty minutes. They did not leave the limb for a moment, but such screaming and jerking! They surely seemed "out on a lark", and hardly sober.

And as to my Eastern Robin story, all were witnesses to it. Molly came down one morning saying that Mrs. Robin might rent one of our three maples for the season. Sure enough, in a few days the mud and grass began to accumulate and in due time the nest was done. All went well until one morning Mrs. Towne noticed that Mrs. Robin could only hop up a foot or so from the ground, while a little earlier she had been flying. Down in the timber were two boys, one with a slingshot. This seemed to explain the cause of the drooping of one wing of Mrs. Robin. Placing a small ladder against the tree and examining the inside of the nest, one nestling, clothed in fuzz only, was found. A touch upon the side of the nest and up would come a head displaying a large white-rimmed cavity above a long neck. We tried worms till we tired, and still the head bobbed up. In another nest upon the ground the mother bird passed the nestling unnoticed. We put it back in the tree nest. The father bird sang so sweetly, but hunted no worms. He seemed able to do but the one thing. But a storm with hail aroused his paternal nature and he spread himself over the nest, taking the ice and water with never a move. He met such an emergency. By night Mrs. Robin took the worms by hops up the ladder and fed the nestling. This she continued for a week, when she could fly to a piazza roof and then to the nest. The nestling matured, but no Robin built in our trees next year, nor the next.

GENERAL NOTES

European Starlings Resident at Hooper, Dodge County, in 1934 and 1935.—During the summer of 1934 what I take to be a male European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris*) put in an appearance in this locality. He was here all through the summer. In the fall he was joined by a female of the same species. Both birds remained hereabouts through the winter of 1934-35. During the spring and summer of 1935 the male bird was seen frequently, often singing, but no female was observed with him.—J. E. STIPSKY, *Hooper, Nebr.*

The European Starling Within the City of Lincoln.—On September 8, 1935, a flock of twenty-five to thirty-five European Starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris*) was seen by Dr. F. L. R. Roberts and myself. We were driving east on O Street, in the neighborhood of 45th Street, when the flock was noticed as it flew across the road and south. The birds were near enough that their identity was unmistakable.—MARY PRICE ROBERTS, *Grand Island, Nebr.*

A Female Baltimore Oriole Bothers Caged Canaries.—On September 5, 1935, I received a telephone call from Mr. Fred Eastman to the effect that Mr. Frank Beckham, living near 35th and California Streets, in Omaha, had reported to him that he had been troubled by a bird frightening his caged canaries on his porch by flying at the cages in which the canaries were confined. Mr. Beckham reported that he had felt compelled to remove his caged canaries into the house, and by placing an empty cage where the canaries had been, he soon trapped the trouble-making bird. I visited Mr. Beckham's home on September 6, and identified the bird as a female Baltimore Oriole. With Mr. Beckham's permission, I took the oriole to my home, banded it and released it. This is the first instance that has come to my notice of the Baltimore Oriole behaving in this manner.—L. O. HORSKY, *Omaha, Nebr.*

A Heavy Mortality of Migrating Sparrows at Kearney.—One morning early in September of 1935, hundreds of small sparrows of various species, including at least the Savannah Sparrow, Western Grasshopper Sparrow, Eastern Chipping Sparrow and Western Field Sparrow, were found lying dead on the streets of Kearney, Buffalo County, especially around electric lights. It was following one of the first chilly nights of the fall.—CYRUS A. BLACK, *Kearney, Nebr.*

A Weed Patch Proves Very Attractive to Late September Migrants.—All summer we grieved about an untidy weed patch in a clump of wild plums on our farm, but it redeemed itself this fall by proving a haven for the migrating birds. On September 30, 1935, we noted in this patch Eastern Hairy Woodpeckers, Northern Downy Woodpeckers, Long-tailed Black-capped Chickadees, Western House Wrens, Brown Thrashers, Eastern Robins, Eastern Ruby-crowned Kinglets, Eastern Myrtle Warblers, Arctic Spotted Towhees, Eastern Slate-colored Juncos, Clay-colored Sparrows, Harris Sparrows, Gambel Sparrows, Common Lincoln Sparrows and Song Sparrows (subsp.). We put out our traps and had a Common Lincoln Sparrow in fifteen minutes and two Gambel Sparrows before noon. Members of the Nature Department of the Fairbury Women's Club tell us that Swainson Hawks were seen recently migrating through this region in flocks of around 500, and that there were some Marsh Hawks migrating through at the same time.—MISSES AGNESS and SUSIE CALLAWAY, *Fairbury, Nebr.*

Sandhill Brown Cranes and Little Brown Cranes Migrating in Company.—On October 25, 1935, I observed nine cranes wading in the shallow water and drinking at a large lagoon six miles south of Stapleton, Logan County, Nebraska. Six of these were adult Sandhill Brown Cranes (*Grus mexicana tabida*). One slightly smaller and more brownish one

I identified as an immature bird of the same form. The other two seemed only a little more than half as large as the six birds just mentioned, and were distinctly more brownish, representing the Little Brown Crane (*Grus canadensis canadensis*). It was an excellent opportunity to compare in the field the size and color differences between extreme examples of this species, migrating in company. I also studied a duck that was shot by a hunter on the same day, and identified it as an immature Ring-necked Duck (*Nyroca collaris*), which identification was corroborated by Prof. Swenk, to whom I sent the head and a wing and foot.—EARL W. GLANDON, *Stapleton, Nebr.*

The Lesser Common Loon in South-central Nebraska.—On November 4, 1935, a Lesser Common Loon (*Gavia immer classon*) was taken on the Republican River near Franklin, Franklin County, and sent to me for preservation. It had a length of 29.5 inches and an extent of wings of 48.4 inches, with a wing length of 12.5 inches, and was made into a skin for our study collection. I have also a letter from a man at Funk, Phelps County, stating that he has one alive, that was caught at about the same time. Loons are usually uncommon in this part of the state, and the taking of two of them at localities about thirty miles apart at about the same time indicates the possibility that something of a flight of these birds may be on this fall through this part of the state.—A. M. BROOKING, *Hastings Municipal Museum, Hastings, Nebr.*

The Hungarian Partridge Apparently Established in Logan County, Nebraska.—From the best information that I can secure, about five years ago the Nebraska Game, Forestation and Parks Commission imported some European, or Hungarian, Partridges (*Perdix perdix*) and released them in various parts of this state. About twenty or twenty-five of these birds were brought to Arnold, in the South Loup Valley and just east of the Logan County line in Custer County, to be released in the recreation park at that place. These birds were stolen by two young men, and brought into Logan County. Some of them were killed and eaten, but the men, becoming afraid of the consequences of their theft, released the remaining birds. The Logan County sheriff, Mr. Fred Kirsch, saw five of these released Hungarian Partridges. In the latter part of November an article appeared in the *Custer County Chief*, stating that Mr. J. G. Leonard of Broken Bow had seen a covey of Hungarian Partridges while driving in Logan County. I entered into correspondence with Mr. Leonard, which correspondence has elicited the following more definite information:

The observation was made on Sunday, November 17, 1935. There were perhaps a dozen or thereabouts partridges in the covey, which included at least some birds of both sexes. Most of the female birds were seen very clearly, as they did not fly for some little time after Mr. Leonard had stopped his car and sat in it to view the birds as they ran out of the grass and into a corn field. Only one male bird was definitely recognized as such, and he was flying when observed. Mr. Leonard regards his identification of these birds as positive, since they tallied perfectly with the descriptions and pictures of the Hungarian Partridge that he has seen. The exact location of the observation was the northwest corner of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 22-17-27, which is directly north of the Fred Weber farm. Mr. Leonard owns the quarter-section above mentioned, and had driven north on the west line to the northwest corner of his land, and then back about ten rods, and stopped, when the birds ran out of the grass all around his car and finally flew into the corn field on his farm. The location of Mr. Leonard's observation is about four miles almost due south of the place where the birds had been released by the men who had stolen them.

I have since gone to Mr. Leonard's farm where he saw the partridges, on two occasions, but have not been able to find these birds. However, this does not in the least disprove their presence somewhere in this

general region, for Mr. Leonard has the reputation of being a perfectly reliable man.—EARL W. GLANDON, *Stapleton, Nebr.*

Some Notes on the Birds of the Red Cloud, Webster County, Vicinity.—On November 20, 1935, my attention was attracted to a new voice at our bird feeding table on the porch. On investigating I found it belonged to a Red-breasted Nuthatch, of which there were three individuals at the feeding table. I kept watch of them all afternoon, while they busily carried nuts, suet and squash seeds to the trees. The Black-capped Chickadees jealously disputed this invasion of their territory, and drove the nuthatches away every few minutes. The nuthatches, in turn, chased the Northern Downy Woodpeckers, and the woodpeckers followed the Brown Creepers up the trees, making it all a sort of round-robin affair. The nuthatches were at the table early on the morning of November 21 also, and stayed all day. Although I see the White-breasted Nuthatch often along Elm Creek, this is the first time that I have seen the Red-breasted species here at Red Cloud, and in a very recent conversation with Mr. Charles S. Ludlow he stated that he had never seen the Red-breasted Nuthatch in this vicinity. Townsend Solitaires were also here this fall and lingered about the yard for some time, though of course this species has been seen before at Red Cloud.

Since the dust storms of the spring of 1935 I have heard the Eastern Cardinal singing just once, and that was along the river. They are among the missing about our place. Every fall they used to come up on the porch and in the shrubs close to the window, and would peep in when I used the sewing machine, apparently attracted by the sound. Nor have we heard or seen a Bob-white in this vicinity since the dust storms, although Mr. Ludlow thinks he heard one or two calling last summer. The dust storms and the flood of the spring of 1935 seem to have had a tragic effect on the bird life in this locality. Previously we always have had seven or eight pairs of Baltimore Orioles nesting here, but in the summer of 1935 there were but two pairs, and the Bronzed Grackles destroyed the nest of one of these. Even people who know little about birds remark about how few of them we have had the past summer.—MRS. GEORGE W. TRINE, *Red Cloud, Nebr.*

New Nebraska Records for the Western Red-tailed Hawk and Arctic Great Horned Owl.—On October 26, 1935, Mr. N. R. Lewis collected an immature female Western Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo borealis calurus*), in a very dark plumage phase, at Pender, Thurston County, Nebraska, and gave it to me for preservation. Its measurements in millimeters were: Length, 591; extent, 1265; wing, 390; tail, 247; tarsus, 76; culmen, 27; and depth of bill, 18. This bird is now No. 784 in my collection. No. 785 is a fine very pale adult male specimen of the Arctic Great Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus subarcticus*), secured at Naper, Boyd County, Nebraska, by my brother-in-law, Mr. Harry Friedrich, on December 5, 1935, and sent to me for my collection. This specimen measures: Length, 542; extent, 1262; wing, 350; tail, 210; tarsus, 55; culmen, 28; and depth of bill, 22. Prof. Swenk has examined both of these specimens and corroborates my identifications. I understand that this is only about the seventh Nebraska state record for the Arctic Great Horned Owl.—GEORGE E. HUDSON, *Dept. Zoology and Anatomy, Univ. of Nebr., Lincoln, Nebr.*

A Yellow-shafted Flicker Injures House Shingling.—In December, 1935, I was interested to watch a male Northern Yellow-shafted Flicker cutting through a shingle on the side of a house, up under the eaves. The bird already had cut away a half-circle about four inches across, and was making good progress in enlarging the same. A woman living next door said he had tried to make an entrance into her house, but that she had discouraged him by chasing him away.—MRS. A. H. JONES, *Hastings, Nebr.*

The Northern Varied Thrush at North Platte, Lincoln County: An Addition to the Nebraska List.—On the morning of December 15, 1935,

a single adult male Northern Varied Thrush (*Ixoreus naevius meruloides*) was observed about the North Platte Experiment Substation grounds and identified by Mr. Harry E. Weakly, Junior Agronomist at the Substation. On the following day it was found that there were more of these birds present—at least three of them—and a dead specimen was picked up. On December 17 almost all of the members of the North Platte Bird Club had an opportunity to observe this specimen, which on the next day was sent to Prof. M. H. Swenk at Lincoln for preservation. Prof. Swenk has corroborated the identification of the bird, as above stated. Mr. Weakly reports the return of three of these birds to the Substation grounds on December 27. One female was seen as late as January 4. These represent the first records for the Varied Thrush for Nebraska.—WILSON TOUT, *North Platte, Nebr.*

Some Late 1935 Bird Notes from North Platte.—The fall of 1935 and the early winter of 1935-36 have seemed to be rather unusual for this section, from the standpoint of the birds observed. On November 16 a flock of approximately eighteen Red Crossbills (subsp. ?) was observed feeding in the spruces and pines on the North Platte Experiment Substation grounds, and subsequently these birds were observed almost daily up to December 17. They were noted in the city of North Platte, also, by different observers. From December 5 to their departure on the 17th, a single adult male White-winged Crossbill was noted in the flock with the others. No crossbills were seen from December 18 to 26, inclusive, but they were observed again on December 27. The Arctic Spotted Towhee was present on the Substation grounds as late as November 30. A Treganza (?) Great Blue Heron, in the immature plumage, was observed on a sandbar in the South Platte River just south of Hershey on December 25. An Eastern Common Bluebird was observed on the Substation grounds as late as December 26. A few Eastern Robins seem to be wintering on the Substation grounds, no doubt due to the number of berries hanging on the various shrubs about the grounds. Pink-sided Juncos have been more common than usual this winter.—HARRY E. WEAKLY, *North Platte Experiment Substation, North Platte, Nebr.*

A Large Flock of Robins Apparently Wintering in Lincoln County, Nebraska.—On January 5, 1936, we drove from North Platte to Maxwell, crossed the north channel of the Platte River, and then drove west on the large and fertile island that lies between the north and south channels of the river at this point. In the trees near a place where cattle were being fed we saw a flock of approximately 300 Robins (*Turdus migratorius*), apparently wintering at this place, where food and shelter are sufficient for their needs. On January 13 we observed a flock of twenty-five Robins in the timber along the river just north of town.—MR. AND MRS. CARL HOLLMAN, *North Platte, Nebr.*

Chickadees Quickly Locate a Remote Source of Attractive Food Supply.—I have heard and seen Long-tailed Black-capped Chickadees (*Parus atricapillus septentrionalis*) in the woods along the creek a half-mile or more south of Maywood, but until today (January 16) I have never seen or heard one here in town. Yesterday morning, however, I put out a chickadee peanut feeder, as an experiment, and in less than twenty-four hours there were several of these birds here eating the peanuts. It may have been a mere coincidence, but to me it seemed remarkable that so many of these birds hitherto unnoted in town should have located this source of food supply in town so quickly. Also, last night, January 15, I heard flocks of longspurs calling, high in the air.—MRS. O. W. RITCHEY, *Maywood, Nebr.*

THE NEBRASKA BIRD REVIEW

Published at Lincoln, Nebraska, by the Nebraska Ornithologists' Union.

Myron H. Swenk, Editor, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Subscription price one dollar a year in the U. S. A. Single numbers
twenty-five cents each.

EDITORIAL PAGE

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND COMMENTS

Only a small number of replies was received in response to the suggestion of the Executive Committee of the N. O. U., made in the last number of the *Review* (*antea*, iii, p. 145), that the members express their preference as between Lincoln and North Platte for holding our thirty-seventh annual meeting and thirty-fourth annual field day next May, by writing the Secretary-Treasurer on this point before January 1. The majority of the votes that were received, however, showed a distinct preference for accepting the invitation of the North Platte Bird Club; so your Executive Committee now announces that our next annual meeting will be held at North Platte, either on May 15 and 16 or May 22 and 23, 1936. Begin to make your plans now to attend this meeting, not only to get better acquainted with our members residing in central and western Nebraska, but also to improve your knowledge of western Nebraska birds.

President Roosevelt has called a North American Wild Life Conference for February 3 to 7 at Washington to try to work out a cooperative program for the conservation of the "wild life" resources of the nation, by bringing together all sportsmen's and other agencies interested in the conservation and restoration of the wild inhabitants of our American lands, forests and waters. Large game animals, waterfowl and fish problems logically may be expected to monopolize the discussions of this gathering of probably more than a thousand delegates from all parts of the continent; we fear unfortunately to the exclusion of a proper consideration of our almost or wholly equally hard pressed native hawks, owls, pelicans, herons, rails, cranes, terns, loons, grebes, shore birds and larger woodpeckers, which are of as much interest and importance to the ornithologist and bird lover, but which usually are regarded as of relatively little consequence by the sportsman. To be really representative of our wild life, and of all of the "defenders" of wild life, a conception of the meaning of this term broader than that at present commonly employed by most sportsmen and conservation commissioners is requisite, and forms of bird life other than the recognized waterfowl and upland game birds, or in other words, the edible ones furnishing sport, must likewise share equally in the general plans for conservation and restoration.

In the last number of the *Review* reference was made to the wanton destruction of Greater Prairie Chickens in Nebraska during the 1860's and earlier 1870's, during which period these birds could be hunted with dog or gun, trapped, sold or shipped without restriction, and the statement was made that hunters would commonly kill from fifty to as high as 200 prairie chickens in a day. As evidence of this statement, the *Omaha Republican* of September 8, 1865, tells how two days earlier two parties of Omaha hunters shot, respectively, 422 and 287 prairie chickens in one day. Again, the *Omaha Herald* of September 10, 1866, tells of one hunter killing 192 prairie chickens in one day. This heavy shooting

was done mostly in August and early September, when the young birds of the year were not yet fully grown, and hence still relatively unsuspicious. Later in the season, with the coming of cold weather and snow, the prairie chickens were easily trapped, and many thousands of them were thus taken during those years.

Professor Samuel Aughey, mentioned in the previous editorial, has left us some data on the extent of prairie chicken destruction for the market in thirty Nebraska counties during two years—1874 and 1875. The birds were shipped by the carload to eastern markets, principally to New York and Boston. In Richardson County it was estimated that in 1874 about 6,000 prairie chickens were shipped from Falls City, 2,400 from Humboldt, and in 1875 3,000 were shipped from Falls City and 1,800 from Humboldt. In Pawnee County it was estimated that 10,000 were shipped out in 1874, representing about half of the total number shot, and nearly as many in 1875. In Johnson County reliable parties stated that during the winter of 1874-75 about 6,500 prairie chickens were shipped from Tecumseh and 3,500 from Sterling, while 2,000 were consumed in the county. Estimates of prairie chickens shipped from Cass County varied from 6,000 to 15,000, from Lancaster County about 9,500, from Sarpy County from 5,000 to 11,000, and from Dakota County from 7,000 to 10,000. When the twenty-odd Nebraska counties from which shipments were made are likewise considered, it is apparent that market shipments of prairie chickens during these years reached an appalling total. In addition, local butcher shops had the birds for sale constantly for six months or more out of the year. Thus have we dealt with our original wealth of native American game bird life. It may be that the final chapters of the story of the Lesser and Greater Prairie Chickens are even now being written, just as finis was pronounced in 1932 for the Heath Hen.

Not infrequently we hear some Nebraska sportsman advocate the introduction of southern Bob-white Quail into Nebraska, or read somewhere a plea for such action, intended as a means of restoring this species to something like its original population in the state. Such well-meaning advocates of this idea surely do not realize that such an effort, if carried out, would be not only futile but actually harmful. During the winter of 1933-34, we carefully examined the bodies of seventy-eight Nebraska Bob-white Quails, in connection with a detailed study being made of that species in Nebraska, in cooperation with the Nebraska Game, Forestation and Parks Commission. We found the eastern and northern Nebraska strain of these birds to be of large size, and of unusually sturdy build and obvious high vigor, without a trace of serious disease, having only the ordinary roundworm (*Heterakis* and *Subulura*) and coccidia (*Eimeria*) parasites in their digestive tracts, and in small numbers only, and external parasites confined to a few common kinds of biting lice (*Lipeurus* and *Goniodes*). Healthier appearing birds would be hard to find. To dilute, by cross-breeding, this fine native Nebraska strain of the Bob-white Quail with a southern strain, less inured to the rigors of our northern winters and otherwise less vigorous, would be permanently to weaken our birds, even after the original importation had died out, as it surely would at an early date. What we need in Nebraska, for more Bob-white Quail, is principally more cover. Originally, every prairie ravine in Nebraska had its plum thicket or weed patch, and every stream its border of heavy underbrush, while later on nearly every farm had its osage orange hedge, all affording good cover protection for these birds. This cover has since largely been eliminated, and this cover-loving bird does not have a suitable environment, ecologically, to flourish. If they are provided with a suitable environment and food in abundance we need not worry much further about the desired increase in population of our Bob-white Quails.

THE 1935 MIGRATION SEASON

Under date of October 15, Mrs. O. W. Ritchey of Maywood, Frontier County, writes that during the first week in September a dead rail was found and examined which tentatively she identified as a Yellow Rail, but unfortunately the specimen was also found and eaten by neighborhood cats before its measurements could be taken or other definite verification of the identification secured. She states also that Eastern Hairy Woodpeckers put in an appearance there on September 3 and subsequently have remained in the vicinity.

Under dates of November 17 and 19, Mr. A. M. Brooking of the Hastings Municipal Museum reports that he has received two specimens of rather unusual interest at the Museum during November, the first one being a male American Golden-eye duck that was killed on the lagoon southeast of Hastings on November 10, and the second one being a Black-bellied Plover taken also on the lagoon, on November 17. Both specimens were preserved.

Under date of November 19, Mrs. H. C. Johnston of Superior reports that the first Eastern Ruby-crowned Kinglets were seen at Superior on September 25. On September 28, while in western Kansas and eastern Colorado, Mrs. Johnston saw many migrating Western Vesper Sparrows. Eastern Golden-crowned Kinglets appeared at Superior on October 16. White-throated Sparrows were heard singing in the shrubbery along the Republican River on October 15, and on October 20 a flock of seven or eight of them was noted feeding in her yard with the Harris Sparrows by Mrs. Johnston, who comments that never before in her experience have so many migrating White-throated Sparrows been seen at Superior as during the fall of 1935.

Under date of December 8, Mr. Cyrus A. Black of Kearney reports that on two November hunting trips along the North Platte River, in the vicinities of Lisco and Oshkosh, he saw more ducks and geese than last year. A flock of Whistling Swans were present on the Garden County Federal Game Reserve, and he saw a flock of about twenty Black-bellied Plovers along the Platte River west of Lisco.

Good reports are coming in relative to an increase of Bob-white Quail in west-central Nebraska. Mr. Cyrus A. Black of Kearney reports that while hunting pheasants in Morrill County, west of Lisco, in November, he saw several coveys of them along the Platte River, and Mr. Earl W. Glandon of Stapleton says that on December 8 he saw a covey, containing about fifteen individuals, in the big canyons in the eastern part of Logan County, the first that he has seen in that locality for several years.

On December 9, 1935, two bird specimens of more than usual interest were sent to Prof. M. H. Swenk for identification and preservation. Mr. Earl W. Glandon of Stapleton, Logan County, sent in a fine specimen of female Prairie Falcon that had been caught in a trap west of that place by a boy, who had clubbed it to death with a large stick. Mr. Glandon heard of it and secured it. The other specimen was a Western Great Horned Owl sent in by Mr. Wilson Tout of North Platte. This owl was wounded by some boys near North Platte, caught alive and caged. It spent several days among the school rooms of North Platte, being studied by the Biology Department of the Senior High School, but died, apparently of its injuries, and was turned over to Mr. Tout.

Under date of December 10, Mr. William Youngworth of Sioux City, Iowa, reports that on October 2, 1935, while enroute to Kearney, he saw a flock of forty or fifty Brown Cranes, presumably the Sandhill Brown Crane, near Uehling, Dodge County, Nebraska.

Under date of January 9, Mr. L. O. Horsky, Secretary of the Omaha Nature Study Club, reports upon the 1935 migration season subsequent to July 1, and in continuation of the record for the first half of 1935 (*antea*, iii, pp. 90-91). At intervals during the first half of August, Miss Mary Ellsworth saw four young Cedar Waxwings with their parents in her yard at 5104 Izard Street, indicating that the pair had bred in the vicinity this year. They were last seen on August 18. Mr. L. O. Horsky observed several Lesser Yellow-legs on August 24, and again on September 7 and 14. He visited Horseshoe Lake in the Fontenelle Forest Reserve on August 31, and found that the water level had risen considerably during the past year, and that the Eastern Great Blue Herons nesting on the Gifford estate across the Missouri River were again using Horseshoe Lake as a feeding grounds, at least twenty of them being seen feeding there at one time. Miss Mary Ellsworth last noted the Eastern Wood Peewee and Eastern Chipping Sparrow on August 27, the Rose-breasted Grosbeak on August 28 and the Baltimore Oriole on September 2. On September 7, Mr. Horsky noted the first Northern Pied-billed Grebes, Blue-winged Teals, and Northern American Coots of the fall, and saw also a flock of Yellow-headed Blackbirds. The following birds noted by Miss Mary Ellsworth were her last 1935 observations of the particular species: the Red-headed Woodpecker on September 13, Western House Wren and Northern Bell Vireo on September 15, the Catbird on September 18, Cowbird on September 19, Northern Purple Martin and Rough-winged Swallow on September 22, Brown Thrasher on September 24, and Chimney Swift and Eastern Warbling Vireo on September 29.

Miss Ellsworth noted the last Western Meadowlark of the season on October 24. She saw the first Eastern Slate-colored Junco of the season on October 10. On October 12, at Carter Lake, Mr. L. O. Horsky saw Northern Double-crested Cormorants, a flock of about fifty Canada Geese (subsp.) flying overhead, and Baldpates and Northern Ruddy Ducks. Miss Ellsworth noted the arrival of the Eastern Brown Creeper on October 19, and saw the last Eastern Common Bluebird on the same day. On October 20, at Carter Lake, she recorded the last 1935 date for the Blue-winged Teal, and estimated the number of Coots as about 400 on that day. She recorded her last Western Mourning Dove, Night-hawk (subsp.), Eastern Robin and Bronzed Grackle on October 20, but Mr. Horsky observed an Eastern Robin in his yard as late as November 1, heard a Western Meadowlark on November 8, and saw Bronzed Grackles on November 9. On October 28 and 29, on the lagoon in Miller Park, Rev. Henry Scherer saw and carefully observed at a distance of within fifty feet through his field glasses, a grebe which he is confident he correctly identified as the Horned Grebe.

Mr. Horsky noted Harris Sparrows on November 9. Rev. Henry Scherer saw his first Red-breasted Nuthatch of the season in Elmwood Park on November 20. Mr. William Frenking reported a large number of Common Mallards on Carter Lake on November 24. These ducks were seen there by Mr. Horsky on December 1 and 8, as well as Lesser Scaups, Red-breasted Mergansers and a flock of about twenty-five American Herring Gulls. Common Mallards and Red-breasted Mergansers were still present on December 13, when they were observed by Mr. H. E. Hart of the National Park Service, who estimated the number of Mallards on the lake on that date at 200, with males largely predominating. Mr. George Gautier noted a flock of about thirty Lesser Scaup ducks on a lagoon in Fontenelle Park, well within the city limits, on November 20 and 27, and four of this species were subsequently observed by Miss Mary Ellsworth at the same place on December 15. Mrs. J. Franklyn Holly had four Bronzed Grackles in the plum thicket in her yard at 5062 Leavenworth Street on December 15. Miss Ellsworth saw a Sparrow Hawk near 56th Street and Happy Hollow Boulevard on December 29, and Rev. Scherer saw a pair of Blue Jays in his yard at 515 South

31st Street on December 31. Eastern Robins were recorded at the following four points in the city: On December 22 at 13th and J Streets by Rev. Scherer and at 63rd and Dodge Streets by Mr. William Marsh, on December 24 at 56th and Decatur Streets by Mr. Alvin Havel, and on January 1 by Miss Mary Ellsworth near her home.

Under date of January 12, Mrs. Lily R. Button of Fremont reports that early in January a Brown Thrasher was observed feeding in a yard in that city, in company with several Bronzed Grackles. Northern Blue Jays, she reports, have been frequently seen in town this winter, two of them having been regular visitors to her feeding shelf.

Red-breasted Nuthatches seem to have been somewhat more than usually common at Lincoln this fall. A female that appeared in the yard of Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Swenk on September 29, 1935, has remained there constantly to date. Mr. Frank L. Marsh noted two of them on the campus of Union College on November 9. Later, Mr. Paul T. Gilbert saw another one at Lincoln. Mr. George Hunt reported that on December 21, 1935, he saw three Long-eared Owls and a Great Horned Owl in the same tree near Lincoln. One of the Long-eared Owls (a male), was collected by Mr. Hunt for Mr. George E. Hudson.

Mrs. A. H. Jones reports a number of November and December observations made by different members of the Brooking Bird Club of Hastings. Mrs. E. R. Maunder saw a Towhee (Red-eyed Eastern or Arctic Spotted ?) on the late date of November 7. The first Red-breasted Nuthatch was seen by Mrs. A. H. Jones on September 17, at Prospect Park. This species was not again noted by Mrs. Jones until November 17. The species was next noted by Mrs. A. M. Jones on November 24 and 27, and later one appeared at Mrs. J. D. Fuller's suet, and was last seen by her there on December 15. Mrs. A. M. Jones saw five Red Crossbills on November 30, and she and Miss Sylla again saw nine of them on December 1, on which date they saw also Shufeldt Black-headed Juncos and Mrs. J. D. Fuller saw a Common Red-shafted Flicker. Mrs. F. L. Youngblood saw the Eastern White-breasted Nuthatch on December 15. On December 16, Mrs. A. H. Jones saw a Bronzed Grackle in her back yard. Another was noted by Mrs. Dwight Thomas on December 26. The Eastern Brown Creeper has been seen frequently by several different observers, where a year ago there were only two records, both made late in the season. A Northern Blue Jay has been seen often and is evidently located in town for the winter.

Under date of December 30, Mr. Harold Turner completes the account of his 1935 bird observations made near Holstein, Adams County, from their previous ending on September 27 in the October number of the *Review* (*antea*, iii, pp. 150-151). On October 11 an immature Ferruginous Rough-legged Hawk was noted, and also several Western Mourning Dove stragglers were seen in a corn field. Two American Magpies, the first of the season, were noted on October 15, on which date a pair of Sparrow Hawks also was seen. On October 20 a Prairie Falcon was noted, and what was probably the same individual was seen the following day, the bird on both occasions darting at the chickens in the yard as it flew over. Soon after its second appearance, this specimen was collected. Two or three flocks of Brewer Blackbirds were seen on October 23. The Eastern Hairy Woodpecker was seen on October 24, on which day many Western Meadowlarks were congregated together, and in song. On October 30 a Red-tailed Hawk was observed, drifting in ahead of oncoming colder weather. Also on this date the largest flock of Eastern Crows noted at one time in the fall of 1935 was seen. In the early forenoon of October 31 a Wilson Snipe was noted on Sand Creek. On November 2 the first American Rough-legged Hawks of the season were noted. On November 7 a lone Greater Prairie Chicken was noted, the first one of the season, and a few days later four were noted

together, and were thereafter seen frequently. Another Prairie Falcon, an Eastern Hairy Woodpecker and six Greater Prairie Chickens were observed on December 3. On December 10 and again on the 18th a Golden Eagle was noted along Sand Creek. A lone Western Mourning Dove was noted in Mr. Turner's yard on December 28, this being the latest in the season that he has ever observed that species in his locality.

Under date of January 9, Mr. Charles S. Ludlow of Red Cloud sends in his 1935 migration notes for that vicinity, from where they ended, on May 30, in the July number (*antea*, iii, pp. 98-99). The great flood on the Republican River reached Red Cloud on June 1. The flooded river was a mile and a half wide, and the valley was swept clear of ground birds' nests and young birds by June 5. This flood, together with the early dust storms, took a vast toll of bird life in the Republican valley in 1935. Hundreds of American Black Terns and Franklin Gulls were seen flying over the flooded river on June 1. An Eastern Green Heron was noted on June 4, but no more were seen until August 8 to 10 and the last one on August 25 (Ed Tennant). Two Ring-necked Common Pheasants were seen on June 8. On June 17 two Bob-whites were seen, and two were heard whistling on June 25 and 26. An American Bittern was seen on June 17, and again on August 23 and 24, September 23, and October 13. A fully grown young Eastern Robin was noted on June 26.

A young Catbird was noted on July 3. On July 10 a large bullsnake destroyed an Eastern Warbling Vireo's nest located thirty feet up in a tree. During the next week Mr. Ludlow found bullsnakes numerous, and killed three of them in trees. No doubt these snakes destroyed numerous young birds. Three young Orchard Orioles were seen on July 15, and two young Baltimore Orioles on each of July 16 and August 19. Another young Robin was observed on July 20. On July 30 Mr. Ludlow noted that the blackbirds were flocking to the grain fields in the evening, but in flocks that were not as large as in former years.

On each of August 1 and 15 two young Arkansas Kingbirds were noted. Four American Goldfinches were noted on August 3 and 4, and others on August 17 (3), 29, 30, September 2, 13 (4), 21 to 26, November 1 (3), 5 to 7, 12 and 18. Young birds seen on August 4 included two Western Mourning Doves (two more on August 15, and several young in nests on September 18), two Western House Wrens (three more on August 15), and two Rocky Mountain Black-headed Grosbeaks. On August 7 three young Northern Blue Jays were seen. The Eastern Wood Peewee was recorded on August 9, 10, 19, 20, 23 and 27, and the Baltimore Oriole on August 9, 10, 15, 17 to 20, 23 to 25, 27, 30 and September 2. Young Bronzed Grackles were quite numerous by August 10. Catbirds were noted on August 15, 19, 24, 30 and September 10 to 12. Brown Thrashers were noted on August 15, 19, 22, 24, 29, 30, September 2, 7, 8, 9, 18, 22, 24 and 26. They were all gone by September 28.

The Upland Plover was noted on August 17 and 25. The Rocky Mountain Black-headed Grosbeak was noted on August 18 to 20, 24 and 25, and the Western Blue Grosbeak on August 18 to 20. Both were gone by August 24, as was also the Arkansas Kingbird. The Northern Bell Vireo was seen on August 19 and the Eastern Warbling Vireo on August 19, 24, 27, September 5, 7, 9, 12, 19 and 20. The Eastern Yellow Warbler was noted on August 19, and last seen on September 26. On August 22, a nest of the Western Mourning Dove was found on the ground in rye stubble. Migrating Nighthawks were seen on August 22 (3), 23 and 24 (8), 27 and 30 (10), September 3, 4, 8, 11 (27), 13 (1), and 22 (1). Three Eastern Kingbirds were seen on August 22 and last noted August 25. Barn Swallows, noted on August 22 (5), were seen also on August 27, September 4, 6, 10, 12, 18 and 19. The Ruby-throated Hummingbird was noted on August 24 and 29. A flock of about 150 Bronzed Grackles

was seen on August 24 and 27. A Northern Red-shouldered Hawk was seen on August 25. The Western House Wren was seen on August 26 (3), September 1, 7, 12, 14, 18, 20, 21, 22 and 25. A Sparrow Hawk was seen on August 28, and others on August 30 and September 1 to 9. A flock of forty Red-winged Blackbirds (subsp.) was seen August 28. Three immature Northern Yellow-shafted Flickers were noted on August 29. Northern Blue Jays were numerous on August 29 and 30, and were seen also on September 3, 4, 7, 9, 13, 18, 21, 25, 26, 28, October 3, 8 and 9. Mr. Ludlow learned on August 29 that for at least the last five years American Magpies had been seen in a pasture four miles south of Red Cloud and two miles north of the Kansas line.

The Eastern Cardinal was noted daily from September 2 to 5. A flock of Western Grasshopper Sparrows was seen on September 3 and 4. Species seen on September 8 were an adult Swainson Hawk (also September 13 and an immature on the 22nd, and one on October 12), a Prairie Falcon (also on September 9, October 21 and 25 to 27, and December 22), four Red-headed Woodpeckers (also on the 9th and 12th), two Eastern Hairy Woodpeckers (also two on November 6, one on November 21 and December 11), one Olive-backed Swainson Thrush, and a female American Redstart (also on the 9th). A flock of seven south-bound Northern Killdeer was seen on September 9, while one or two individuals or small flocks of this species were seen later, on September 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 20, 22, 28, October 2, 8, 21, 22, 24 to 27, 29 (flock of 17), 31, November 1, 2, 3 and 5 (flock of 20) and 7. A large flock of blackbirds was noted on September 9, two on September 19 and flocks on September 21, October 14 and December 10 (Ed Tennant). There was a migration of Northern Broad-winged Hawks on September 13 to 15, and another larger flight, involving hundreds of these birds, on September 25 to 28. The hawks rested along the creek seven miles east of Red Cloud. The first American Rough-legged Hawk was noted on September 17 (light phase), while on September 26, October 12, November 28 and December 4, individuals in the melanistic phase were seen, and two (one very large) were noted on December 5 and one on December 22. Eastern Robins were seen on September 18, 28 (flock of 10), October 10 (flock of 33), 12 (flock), 23 (1), 26 to 28 and November 21 (1). Two Screech Owls were noted on September 21 and 22, October 1, November 6 and one on December 11. On September 22 ten Western Burrowing Owls, four Saskatchewan Horned Larks and numerous Western Meadowlarks were noted, and on the C. C. C. ponds American Pintails (10), Green-winged Teals (25) and Blue-winged Teals (25) were observed. Flocks of Bronzed Grackles were seen on September 26 and 30, and again on October 1, 2, 8 and 11. During the nights of September 26 and 27, flocks of geese, ducks and cranes were heard going over. The Eastern Belted Kingfisher was noted on September 27, 28, 29, October 2, 3, 8, 21 (1), November 18 (1), December 5 (1), and December 22 (1). On September 29 Song Sparrows were noted in numbers.

A Great Blue Heron (subsp.) was seen on October 1, and Ben Pegg reported seeing a flock of thirty-two of these birds on October 8. Eight Harris Sparrows were noted on October 1 and remained to the 14th, six again appearing on October 22 and being seen daily October 23 to 27, October 30 to November 2, November 5, 6 and 27, while eight were seen on December 7, many on December 11, several on December 13 to 16, and ten on December 23 and 24. Mr. Ludlow comments on the Harris Sparrow staying in 1935 later than ever before observed by him. On October 8 the Northern Yellow-shafted Flicker (also on October 23), Western Meadowlark (also ten on October 29) and one individual of the Eastern Purple Finch were seen. Western Mourning Doves were noted on October 3 and 12 (4). From about three o'clock on during the morning of October 11, a foggy day with a northeast wind, migrating ducks and geese were flying over. A flock of Shovellers was noted on a pond

on October 12. Ben Pegg saw the first Shufeldt Oregon Juncos of the fall (19 of them) on October 12, and they were again seen on October 19 (4), November 3 (2) and 5 (7), December 11 and 16 (numerous). From October 12 to 17 Arctic Spotted Towhees were observed. Harold Ludlow saw eighteen Common Mallards on October 13. Hundreds of Eastern Crows put in an appearance on October 14, were again seen on the 24th and 25th, and were very numerous by November 12. Canada Geese were seen on October 16, while on October 20 a high northwest wind drove flocks of ducks and geese southward. Eastern Slate-colored Juncos were first noted on October 19 (2), and again on the 25th and were numerous on December 11 and 16. Prairie Horned Larks appeared on October 29 (6) and by November 6 were of regular occurrence and many were seen November 12 and 17.

Flocks of American Pintails, Common Mallards, Green-winged Teals, Blue-winged Teals and Shovellers were quite numerous on the C. C. C. ponds on November 6, and had been for a month, many of them having been shot there up to November 18, though but few geese stopped. On November 12 several Lapland Longspurs were seen gathered with the flocks of Horned Larks (also on December 16), and on November 18 the first flock of Tree Sparrows was noted, more of the latter being seen on November 21, while they were abundant November 28 and December 16. The Northern Downy Woodpecker was noted on November 21 and December 11. A Townsend Solitaire was noted on November 29 and 30, and again on December 8, 9, 14, 18 and 21. During a snow storm on the night of December 15, Horned Larks were flying around overhead all through the night, calling to one another. Five Common Redpolls were seen on December 17 and 18, and again on the 21st. The birds seen from December 25 to 31 are listed over Mr. Ludlow's name among the Holiday Censuses.

Mrs. A. H. Jones reports that on December 12, at a lake near Ellsworth, Sheridan County, she saw five Lesser Scaups, while during the snowfall in Morrill and Cheyenne Counties, between Alliance and Sidney, she saw thousands of Horned Larks (subsp. ?), and near Sidney noted two Western Meadowlarks and an American Magpie.

Under date of December 27, the 1935 fall migration record for Logan County was sent in by Mr. and Mrs. Earl W. Glandon. Spotted Sandpipers remained through the past summer and nested, which does not occur during dry years. Solitary Sandpipers (subsp.) and Lesser Yellow-legs were present by July 15. Two Least Sandpipers were observed at a lagoon on August 3. A Western Willet was seen in the shallow water of a lagoon on August 12. The last date on which this species was noted was October 26. Two Baird Sandpipers appeared at a lagoon on August 13. On August 16 three Black-bellied Plovers and several American Pintails were seen, these latter including both immatures and adults. The immatures were so small that it was evident that they had been hatched locally. An American Redstart came to the yard on August 22. On August 30 locally hatched Shovellers, a Prairie Falcon, an Avocet and an American Black Tern were noted.

On September 1 an Olive-backed Swainson Thrush and an Ovenbird were observed about the yard. One Yellow Warbler and several Song Sparrows were seen on September 4. A Northern Audubon Warbler appeared on September 8, and a Wilson Pileolated Warbler on September 16. Twelve Northern American Coots and two Common Red-shafted Flickers were observed on September 17. On September 18 one Cedar Waxwing and one Rocky Mountain Say Phoebe were noted. The latter species was also observed by Mr. Glenn Viehmeyer near his home at a later date. A Pigeon Hawk (Richardson ?) was seen on September 19. A hawk of this species was caught on December 1 by Myron Lambert,

and positively identified as a Richardson Pigeon Hawk. On September 22 a Red-tailed Hawk was noted high over the yard. On the same day a Red-breasted Nuthatch arrived for a stay of several weeks. September 26 brought one Ferruginous Rough-legged Hawk (Glenn Viehmeyer), one Arctic Spotted Towhee and two (Western ?) Chipping Sparrows. A Maryland Yellow-throat (subsp.) was observed on September 27. The observations for September ended with the appearance of eleven Stilt Sandpipers observed by Glandon, and several Sandhill Brown Cranes, observed by Glenn Viehmeyer, on the 29th.

On October 1 many Sprague Pipits were seen about a lagoon. This species was observed to be very plentiful through October and the greater part of November. Several Lapland Longspurs were also observed on October 1. Two Townsend Solitaires came to the bird bath on October 2. The same species was noted to be at the Viehmeyer farm at about the same time. Many were seen in the canyons of eastern Logan County and western Custer County about the middle of December. They were feeding on cedar berries. Three Northern Ruddy Ducks were seen on October 4. Glenn Viehmeyer reported many White-crowned and Gambel Sparrows, one Western Great Horned Owl and one Common Rock Wren for October 7. A Northern Pine Siskin appeared among the trees of the yard on October 9. One male and two immature female Eastern Slate-colored Juncos came to the bird bath on October 11. On October 18 two American Rough-legged Hawks were observed. On the next day four Rusty Blackbirds were seen in company with many Brewer Blackbirds. A Tennessee Warbler and two Common Mallards (George Wiley) were seen on October 20. Eight Baldpates were noted at Ambler's Lake on October 21 and the following day many Tree Sparrows (subsp.) appeared in the weed patches. These sparrows have been noted in great numbers up to the present time (December 27). Mrs. George Viehmeyer saw an (Eastern ?) Brown Creeper at her home on October 24. Two Ring-necked Ducks were observed on Ambler's Lake on October 25. One was shot, and parts sent to Prof. M. H. Swenk, who verified the identification. On the same day two Little Brown Cranes were observed with a flock of seven Sandhill Brown Cranes.

E. B. Lambert shot a Cooper Hawk on November 23. Parts secured later served as a basis for identification by Viehmeyer and Glandon. About fifteen Bob-whites (subsp.) were observed in the canyons of the eastern part of Logan County by Glenn Viehmeyer, Glandon and Fred Olsen, on December 8. Fifteen Chestnut-collared Long-spurs were noted, along with many Lapland Longspurs, on December 24, by Glenn Viehmeyer. A female specimen found hanging dead on a fence, one toe caught between two strands of the wire, was identified by Messrs. Viehmeyer and Glandon, and the identification corroborated by Prof. Swenk, as nearest to the Common Lapland Longspur (*C. l. lapponicus*).

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S DAY CENSUSES

Omaha, Douglas County, Nebraska.—December 22; in Fontenelle Forest Reserve; curtailed on account of rain. Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Northern Blue Jay; Black-capped Chickadee; and Eastern White-breasted Nuthatch.—MESSRS. FRED EASTMAN, L. O. HORSKY and HENRY SCHERER.

Omaha, Douglas County, Nebraska.—December 31; in Fontenelle Forest Reserve; curtailed on account of rain. American Golden-eye, 12; Northern Yellow-shafted Flicker, 2; Eastern Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Northern Downy Woodpecker, 6; Eastern Crow, 100; Black-capped Chickadees, many; Eastern White-breasted Nuthatch, 6; Eastern Brown Creeper, 1; Eastern Cardinal, 2; and Eastern American Goldfinch, 3.

A bird seen skulking in the tangled growth and thought to be a Winter Wren, was also observed. It was in a place where this species frequently is seen. Total, 11 species, 134 individuals plus many chickadees.—MISS MARY ELLSWORTH and MEMBERS OF THE NORTH HIGH SCHOOL NATURE STUDY CLASS.

Omaha, Douglas County, Nebraska.—January 1, 1936; 11:30 A. M. to 3:30 P. M.; in Forest Lawn Cemetery; a drizzling rain falling. Northern Yellow-shafted Flicker, 5; Eastern Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Northern Downy Woodpecker, 1; Eastern Crow (heard); Tufted Titmouse, 2; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Eastern Brown Creeper, 1; Eastern Golden-crowned Kinglet, 5; Eastern Cardinal, 2; Eastern American Goldfinch, 20; Red Crossbill, 75; Eastern Slate-colored Junco, 100; and Eastern Tree Sparrow, 4. Total, 13 species, 129 individuals.—MISSES BERTHA CALVERT, MARJORIE DISBROW and MARY ELLSWORTH, and MRS. J. FRANK-LYN HOLLY.

Omaha, Douglas County, Nebraska.—January 9, 1936; a clear, mild day. At Forest Lawn Cemetery. Northern Yellow-shafted Flicker, 3; Northern Downy Woodpecker, 2; Black-capped Chickadee, 30; Tufted Titmouse, 1; Eastern White-breasted Nuthatch, 10; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 3; Eastern Cardinal, 3; Eastern Purple Finch, 1; Northern Pine Siskin, 6; and Eastern Slate-colored Junco, 50. Total, 10 species, 109 individuals. I had several minutes to study the Eastern Purple Finch through the glass, as he sat atop a fifteen-foot spruce tree. The Red-breasted Nuthatch had been previously observed in Elmwood Park on November 20, 1935. On December 31 a pair of Northern Blue Jays spent considerable time in the tree behind our home, where they appeared again on January 6, and one of them was seen within a half block on January 16. Four Bronzed Grackles were observed at 52nd and Hickory Streets on January 15.—HENRY SCHERER.

Fremont, Dodge County, Nebraska.—December 22; weather cold, but without any snow on the ground. Islands in the Platte River, Wild Court Park, cemetery, country roads and fields. Marsh Hawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Screech Owl, 2; Northern Yellow-shafted Flicker, 12; Eastern Hairy Woodpecker, 8; Northern Downy Woodpecker, 10; Northern Blue Jay, 6; Eastern Crow, 105; Black-capped Chickadee, 20; Eastern White-breasted Nuthatch, 10; Eastern Brown Creeper, 8; Eastern Robin, 50; Eastern Common Bluebird, 12; Eastern Golden-crowned Kinglet, 4; Cedar Waxwing, 125; Bronzed Grackle, 2; Eastern Cardinal, 17 (9 males, 8 females); Eastern American Goldfinch, 8; Northern Pine Siskin, 5; Eastern Slate-colored Junco, 250; Tree Sparrow, 105; and Harris Sparrow, 3. Total, 23 species, 765 individuals. Eastern Bob-whites have been seen throughout the fall in fields on one of the islands. The number of Eastern Robins and Eastern Common Bluebirds about at the time of the census was surprisingly large, and no doubt a good many more could have been found on closer search. There have been a few Western Meadowlarks about in the fields also.—MRS. LILY RUEGG BUTTON.

Lincoln, Lancaster County, Nebraska.—December 25, 1935; all day. In our back yard, around feeding station, and on College of Agriculture campus; a cold, northwest wind, temperature zero or a little above, clear, ground very thinly covered with snow. Sparrow Hawk, 1 (male); Northern Yellow-shafted Flicker, 1 (male); Eastern Hairy Woodpecker, 1 (female); Northern Downy Woodpecker, 1 (male); Eastern Crow, numerous; Northern Blue Jay, 2; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 1 (female); Black-capped Chickadee, 2; Brown Creeper, 2; Eastern Cardinal, 2 (male and female); Eastern Slate-colored Junco, 2. Total, 11 species.—MYRON H. and JANE B. SWENK.

Hastings, Adams County, Nebraska.—December 27; 10:00 A. M. to

3:00 P. M.; temperature 15°. Cooper Hawk, 1; Marsh Hawk, 1; Western Mourning Dove, 1; Northern Yellow-shafted Flicker, 1; Eastern Hairy Woodpecker, 5; Northern Downy Woodpecker, 4; Horned Lark, present by the thousands and apparently including both the smaller Saskatchewan Horned Lark and the larger Hoyt Horned Lark; Eastern Crow, many; Northern Blue Jay, 2; Long-tailed Black-capped Chickadee, several; Eastern White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Eastern Brown Creeper, 1; Winter Wren, 1; Eastern Cardinal, 2; Eastern Slate-colored Junco, several; Tree Sparrow, hundreds; Harris Sparrow, 5; Song Sparrow, 3; and Lapland Longspur, numerous. Total, 20 species.—MRS. A. M. BROOKING, MRS. J. D. FULLER, MRS. A. H. JONES, MRS. A. M. JONES, MR. WINSTON JONES, DR. and MRS. LAIRD, and MISS CARYLE SYLLA.

Red Cloud, Webster County, Nebraska.—December 25 to 31. Swainson Hawk, American Rough-legged Hawk (black phase), Prairie Falcon, Ring-necked Common Pheasant, Screech Owl (subsp.), Eastern Belted Kingfisher, Common Red-shafted Flicker, Eastern Hairy Woodpecker, Northern Downy Woodpecker, Hoyt Horned Lark, Prairie Horned Lark, Eastern Crow, Black-capped Chickadee, Townsend Solitaire, Eastern Purple Finch, Common Redpoll, American Goldfinch (subsp.), Eastern Slate-colored Junco, Shufeldt Oregon Junco and Tree Sparrow (subsp.). Total, 20 species.—CHARLES S. LUDLOW.

North Platte, Lincoln County, Nebraska.—December 27; 12:15 P. M. to 5:15 P. M.; partly cloudy, a south wind with a velocity of twenty miles; temperature 24° to 30°. Valley of the Platte Rivers and at the Nebraska State Experimental Substation, within a radius of seven and a half miles. The seven observers were a party of three, another of two individuals, and two persons working alone, traveling by auto and on foot. Common Mallard, 100; Lesser Scaup, 4; Canvas-back, 3; American Golden-eye, 3; American Buff-breasted Merganser, 21; Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 2; Greater Prairie Chicken, 1; Bob-white, 21 (2 coveys); Ring-necked Common Pheasant, 3; Screech Owl, 2; Western Great Horned Owl, 5; Eastern Belted Kingfisher, 1; Northern Yellow-shafted Flicker, 1; Common Red-shafted Flicker, 6; Eastern Hairy Woodpecker, 6; Northern Downy Woodpecker, 2; Desert Horned Lark, 75; American Magpie, 25; Eastern Crow, 150; Long-tailed Black-capped Chickadee, 7; Eastern Robin, 2; Northern Shrike, 1; Rusty Blackbird, 3; Common Redpoll, 6; American Goldfinch, 5; Red Crossbill, 5; Eastern Slate-colored Junco, 2; Shufeldt Oregon Junco, 6; Pink-sided Junco, 10; Tree Sparrow, 200; and Song Sparrow, 2. Total, 32 species, 681 individuals.—NORTH PLATTE BIRD CLUB by MRS. CARL COLLISTER, MR. and MRS. CARL HOLLMAN, ARTHUR MCCABE, MR. and MRS. WILSON TOUT and H. E. WEAKLY.

Stapleton, Logan County, Nebraska.—January 1, 1936; 9:00 A. M. to 3:30 P. M.; a light northwest wind blowing, temperature rising to 43°, sky overcast until 1:00 P. M., clear remainder of the time. A seventy-two mile drive across the tableland south, east to Arnold, Nebraska, north into the canyons and return by way of the South Loup Valley. Common Mallard, 11; American Rough-legged Hawk, 1; Golden Eagle, 1; Marsh Hawk, 8; Richardson (?) Pigeon Hawk, 1; Greater Prairie Chicken, 5; Ring-necked Common Pheasant, 1; Long-eared Owl, 1; Common Red-shafted Flicker, 3; Eastern Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Horned Lark, 40; American Magpie, 35; Eastern Crow, 1; Long-tailed Black-capped Chickadee, 10; Eastern Robin, 1; Townsend Solitaire, 4; White-rumped Loggerhead Shrike, 2; Red-winged Blackbird, 125; Rusty Blackbird, 30; Pine Siskin, 200; Eastern Slate-colored Junco, 50; Shufeldt Oregon Junco, 1; Tree Sparrow, very abundant; and Lapland Longspur, very abundant. Total, 24 species, 532 individuals, plus the many Tree Sparrows and Lapland Longspurs.—MESSRS. EARL W. GLANDON, FRED OLSEN and GLENN R. VIEHMEYER.

HERE AND THERE WITH THE N. O. U. MEMBERS

Mr. George Blinco of Chadron, writes under date of April 25 that in June of 1934 he and Mrs. Blinco enjoyed a trip through the Big Horn Mountains and Yellowstone Park. He states that he was surprised to find Western Robins common up as high as 10,000 feet, and they made the acquaintance of several birds new to them during the trip, including the Richardson Grouse, Gray Ruffed Grouse, Osprey, Rocky Mountain Canada Jay and Clark Nutcracker.

Under date of June 17, Mrs. L. H. McKillip of Seward, who had recently returned from a trip to New Orleans and east through the southern states to Washington, D. C., reports that she "had a grand trip and saw much country and a lot of birds." She especially comments upon making acquaintance with the Black-throated Blue Warbler and its song at Washington. Let us hope that Mrs. McKillip may be persuaded to tell us at our next annual meeting more of the details of what she saw on this trip.

Prof. and Mrs. M. H. Swenk spent the last week in August and the first half of September visiting various Pacific Coast cities, including Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego. Of special interest to them, ornithologically, were visits at the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology of the University of California at Berkeley, the California Academy of Sciences at Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, and the San Diego Museum of Natural History in Balboa Park. Among the bird observations of greatest interest to them on the trip might be mentioned the following: The Brandt(?) Cormorants and California Brown Pelicans noted on the rocks opposite the Cliff House at Golden Gate Park on September 5; the White Pelicans seen along the Columbia River in Oregon on August 28; the numerous Treganza Great Blue Herons observed along the Snake River in Idaho and the upper Columbia River in Oregon on August 28, and of the California Great Blue Herons along the coast between San Francisco and Los Angeles on September 6; a family of female and young American Buff-breasted Mergansers seen on a pond near the Columbia in western Oregon on August 28; the Northern Turkey Vultures seen in southern California near Los Angeles and San Diego on September 6 and 7; the coveys of Valley Quail flushed at Arroya Park, Pasadena, on September 10; the many Hudsonian Curlews seen along the Pacific beaches and puddles from north of Los Angeles to San Diego on September 6 and 7; the abundance of California Gulls, in all stages of plumage, at Salt Lake, Utah, on August 27 and in the San Francisco Bay region on September 4 and 5; the active little Anna Hummingbirds visiting the innumerable zinnias in Balboa Park, San Diego, on September 7, and on the grounds of the Vista de Arroya Hotel at Pasadena on September 10; the Black Phoebe noted at the same places and on the same dates; the Pacific Coast Bush-tits noted on the University of California campus on September 4 and 5 and in Balboa Park on September 7; the Western Mockingbirds seen in and around Pasadena on September 10; the abundance of the California Brewer Blackbird and Green-backed Goldfinch in Balboa Park on September 5; the interesting behavior and call note of the Brown Towhee (subsp.) at Berkeley on September 4 and 5, at Riverside on September 8 and at the Huntington Gardens at Pasadena on September 10; and finally the interesting song of the Nuttall White-crowned Sparrow heard in and around San Francisco on September 5. One especially was enjoyed in the garden of Dolores Mission there on that day. Other more familiar species noted more or less commonly were the American Bittern, Desert Sparrow Hawk, Spotted Sandpiper (common all along the Columbia on August 28), Northern American Coot, Northern Killdeer, Western Mourning Dove, Red-shafted Flicker

(near the Presidio at San Francisco), American Magpie (especially numerous along the Snake and Columbia Rivers), Western Crow (along the Columbia) and Western Robin (numerous in and around Portland August 29 to September 2).

Under date of September 17, Mrs. H. C. Johnston of Superior writes that during August she and Mr. Johnston drove through the Black Hills, the Big Horn Mountains and Yellowstone National Park, going out the south way through the Teton National Forest. She reports the Pink-sided Junco and the Cassin Purple Finch as the two commonest species of land birds noted by her.

Under date of January 16, Mr. L. H. Watson reports that he saw two Western Meadowlarks near Lincoln on that day, and Dr. J. P. Williams reports that a Bronzed Grackle was a regular visitor at the feeding board at his home at 2930 Van Dorn Street, and had been since early in January.

IN MEMORIAM

HERBERT SPENCER MANN

Although one of the more recent members of the N. O. U., having joined our organization in 1935, Mr. Herbert S. Mann, who died at Omaha on December 22, 1935, had for many years been interested in birds. For thirty-six years he was secretary of the Forest Lawn Cemetery Association, and it was he who was mainly responsible for the bird sanctuary phase of this cemetery. Mr. Mann took a great pride in this fact, and that this was a justifiable pride those N. O. U. members who saw the moving pictures of "The Forest Lawn Bird Sanctuary", as presented on the program of the last N. O. U. meeting at Omaha, on May 18, 1934, by Mr. Frank T. B. Martin, or who have visited the Forest Lawn Cemetery itself, can well understand. For many years Mr. Mann was president of the Nebraska Humane Society. He took a real interest in the Omaha Nature Study Club, and will be especially missed by the members of this affiliated organization of ours. Mr. Mann was born in Kenosha, Wisconsin, in 1868. He was the son of the late Rev. Newton M. Mann, pastor of the First Unitarian Church of Omaha for twenty-one years, and had lived in Omaha for more than forty-five years. He is survived by his wife, Anna Peters Mann.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Arrangements have been completed with the printers of the *Nebraska Bird Review* to furnish reprints of all articles at a regular price schedule, based on the number of pages, the number of copies, whether there is any repaging to be done, and whether a title page or cover is desired. The costs for such reprints are shown in the following table. Contributors of articles or notes are requested to indicate whether or not reprints of their contributions are desired, and if so how many, at the time of the acceptance of the contribution for publication.

Copies	2	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	Cover
50...	\$1.50	\$2.40	\$4.20	\$5.70	\$ 7.20	\$ 8.70	\$10.20	\$11.70	\$13.20	\$14.70	\$16.20	\$2.50
100...	1.80	2.70	4.50	6.00	7.50	9.00	10.50	12.00	13.50	15.00	16.50	2.75
200...	2.40	3.30	5.10	6.60	8.10	9.60	11.10	12.60	14.10	15.60	17.10	3.00
300...	3.30	4.20	6.00	7.50	9.00	10.50	12.00	13.50	15.00	16.50	18.00	4.00
400...	3.90	4.80	6.60	8.10	9.60	11.10	12.60	14.10	15.60	17.10	18.60	5.00
500...	4.50	5.40	7.20	8.70	10.20	11.75	13.20	14.70	16.20	17.70	19.20	6.00

Repaging—25c per page extra. Title page—\$1.25

N. O. U. PUBLICATIONS

ADVERTISEMENT

The policy of the Nebraska Ornithologists' Union is to give the greatest possible distribution to its publications, and to this end it offers the following of its *Proceedings* that are still in print, as long as they last, at much less than the printing costs of the same. All publications sent postpaid at quoted price in the United States and Canada.

Proceedings of the Nebraska Ornithologists' Union

	<i>Each</i>
Volume I, pp. 1-44, January, 1900.....	\$.15
Volume II, pp. 1-101, October, 190125
Volume III, pp. 1-108, December, 1902.....	.60
Index Volumes I-III, 1903.....	.10
Volumes I-III with Index	1.00
Volume IV, part 1, pp. 1-24, February 8, 1908.....	.10
Volume IV, part 2, pp. 25-55, pl. i-vi, August 25, 1909 (out of print except in sets)	
Volume V, part 1, pp. 1-18, August 20, 1910.....	.10
Volume V, part 2, pp. 19-30, March 1, 1911.....	.15
Volume V, part 3, pp. 31-38, April 29, 1911 (out of print except in sets)	
Volume V, part 4, pp. 39-50, May 1, 1912.....	.15
Volume V, part 5, pp. 51-104, April 14, 1913.....	.30
Volume VI, part 1, pp. 1-24, February 20, 1915.....	.10
Volume VI, part 2, pp. 25-48, February 27, 1915 (out of print except in sets)	
Volume VI, part 3, pp. 49-68, July 10, 1915.....	.10
Proceedings I-VI complete	2.50

Nebraska Bird Review

January, April, July and October, 1933, numbers, each.....	\$.25
Volume I, complete, pp. 1-160, 9 cuts.....	1.00
January, April, July and October, 1934, numbers, each.....	.25
Volume II, complete, pp. 1-152, 2 cuts.....	1.00
January, April, July and October, 1935, numbers, each.....	.25
Volume III, complete, pp. 1-160, 2 cuts.....	1.00

Send all remittances and inquiries to Myron H. Swenk, Secretary-Treasurer, N. O. U., 1410 North 37th Street, Lincoln, Nebraska.